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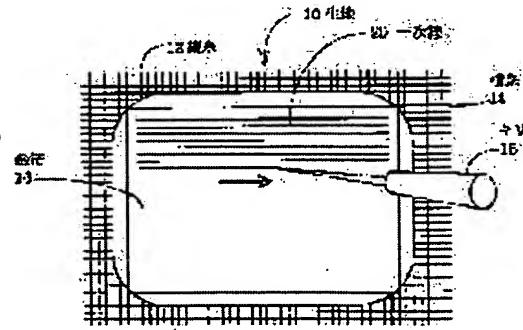
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(54) PATTERNING OF CLOTH

(57)Abstract:

PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To provide a method for patterning a fabric, capable of generating the differences of gloss on the surface of a metal foil by a simple method, and making a pattern looked floated up due to the differences of the gloss.

SOLUTION: This method for patterning a cloth 10 comprises adhering a metal foil such as a gold foil 16 on the cloth 10, bringing the surface of the gold foil 16 into contact with a sharp projection, pressing and sliding the projection along the texture of the cloth 10 to form marks such as straight lines 20 in parallel each other in a constant distance on the surface of the gold foil, applying a paper pattern having a desired clipped pattern to the part having the primary straight lines 20, and subsequently forming the secondary lines in parallel to the primary lines 20 between the primary lines 20 in the whole inner region of the paper pattern to further form another pattern with the secondary lines.



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DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[Detailed Description of the Invention]

[0001]

[The technical field to which invention belongs] This invention is the encaustic attachment method of the cloth which forms a pattern in the front face of metallic foils, such as gold foil stuck on the front face of cloth products, such as a band and a folding screen.

[0002]

[Description of the Prior Art] When a pattern was conventionally formed in a band, a folding screen, etc. by metallic foils, such as gold foil, what clipped gold foil in the desired form was stuck, and other metallic foils or paper, a coating, etc. were formed in the front face, and the pattern was formed.

[0003]

[Problem(s) to be Solved by the Invention] It was not what in the above-mentioned Prior art forms a pattern by the existence of gold foil and forms a pattern on the surface of gold foil. for this reason, the squirrel which was superficial as for the pattern of gold foil, formed the pattern on gold foil or took out a cubic effect to gold foil etc. -- things were not made.

[0004] This invention was made in view of the trouble of the above-mentioned Prior art, takes out the difference of gloss with an easy process to a metallic foil front face, and aims at offering the encaustic attachment method of cloth that a pattern can be made to emerge according to the difference of this gloss.

[0005]

[Means for Solving the Problem] This invention is the encaustic attachment method of cloth which stick a metallic foil on the surface of cloth, and a sharp projection is made to contact on the surface of a metallic foil, and is slid pressing this projection along with an eye of cloth, attaches marks, such as a straight line, on the surface of a metallic foil, and forms a pattern by these marks. And a mold from which a pattern of a request into a portion to which a pattern by primary ray with which marks of the above-mentioned line are attached to parallel in a range large [on a metallic foil] at a fixed gap first and mutually was formed in, and then that primary ray was attached was clipped is applied, secondary rays are formed in a primary ray and parallel among the up Norikazu following lines to this type of the whole inside, and a pattern is further formed by these secondary rays.

[0006]

[Embodiment of the Invention] Hereafter, the gestalt of implementation of this invention is explained based on a drawing. Drawing 1 - drawing 3 are what showed the encaustic attachment method of the cloth this invention, and are the manufacture method of cloth products, such as a band and a folding screen. Drawing 1 shows the ground 10 of the plain weave used as the material of a cloth product. Warp 12 and the weft 14 cross mutually and the ground 10 is formed. And the rough coat under a foil is given to the front face of the ground 10, and the gold foil 16 which is a metallic foil is stuck on it on the front face of this rough coat.

[0007] Next, as shown in drawing 2, the primary ray 20 which is a straight line is uniformly attached [at the front face of gold foil 16] to parallel by KIRI 18 at the weft 14 predetermined within the limits. At this time, as shown in drawing 1 (B), a primary ray 20 is put into the portion a which warp intersects between the weft 14 and the weft 14. And the mold from which the desired pattern was clipped is applied to the front face of a portion on which it was uniformly put into the primary ray 20, secondary rays 22 are put in along with the weft 14 between [b] a primary ray 20 and a primary ray 20 inside [whole] a mold, and a pattern is formed as shown in drawing 3 and drawing 4.

[0008] Scattered reflection of the light which hits the front face of gold foil 16 by the primary ray 20 with which a pattern by the encaustic attachment method of the cloth of this operation gestalt was formed in the front face of gold foil 16, and secondary rays 22 is carried out, and the gloss of gold foil 16 is pressed down. And the portion by which secondary rays 22 were formed between secondary rays 20 from the portion in

which only the primary ray 20 was formed is more lusterless, and a pattern that was formed by secondary rays 22 is distinguished from the pattern, and is checked by looking. Therefore, as shown in drawing 4, even if it forms a pattern that it continued, the shade pattern by difference of the reflection factor of gold foil is formed, and a three-dimensional gold foil pattern becomes possible.

[0009] According to the encaustic attachment method of the cloth of this operation gestalt, a pattern can be easily formed in the front face of gold foil 16, it is more complicated than before and a beautiful pattern can be formed in appearance. And a pattern that it was formed of secondary rays 22 may lose touch with the portion of only the surrounding primary ray 20 in three dimensions according to the difference of the strength of the gloss of the portion in which secondary rays 22 were formed, and the portion of only a primary ray 20. Since secondary rays 22 are only put in as the mold of a pattern inside a mold, they can form a pattern that design a pattern freely and it is based on secondary rays 22 on gold foil.

[0010] In addition, the encaustic attachment method of the cloth this invention is not limited to the above-mentioned operation gestalt, and a primary ray and secondary rays can be formed at intervals of thread with the proper ground, and may change that pitch suitably. Moreover, a use can be used for all cloth products other than a band or a folding screen. Except KIRI is sufficient as the tool used in case a primary ray and secondary rays are attached, and its head should be just sharp. And a pattern may be formed only with a primary ray on the surface of gold foil. Moreover, the Miyoshi line and the fourth line may be formed in the pan instead of a difference of two steps of gloss of a primary ray and secondary rays, the difference of several steps of gloss may be attached, and a pattern may be formed. Furthermore, the foil of platinum, silver, copper, aluminum, nickel, chromium or these alloys, and the other metals of arbitration can be used for a metallic foil in addition to gold foil.

[0011]

[Effect of the Invention] The encaustic attachment method of the cloth this invention is an easy process, and can form in a metallic foil front face a pattern that there is a cubic effect by the difference of gloss.

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CLAIMS

[Claim(s)]

[Claim 1] An encaustic attachment method of cloth characterized by sticking a metallic foil on the surface of cloth, making a sharp projection contact on the surface of a metallic foil, making it slide, pressing this projection along with an eye of cloth, attaching marks on the surface of a metallic foil, and forming a pattern by these marks.

[Claim 2] It is the encaustic attachment method of cloth according to claim 1 characterized by applying a mold of a pattern of a request into a portion to which a pattern by primary ray with which marks of a front face of the above-mentioned metallic foil are mutually attached to parallel in a predetermined range on a metallic foil at intervals of predetermined was formed in, and this primary ray was attached, forming secondary rays in this primary ray and parallel among the up Norikazu following lines with this mold, and forming a pattern further by these secondary rays.

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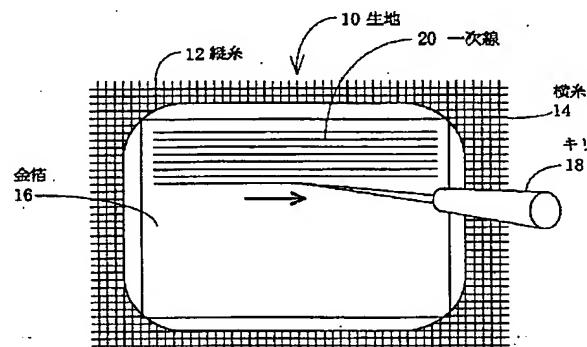
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(54)【発明の名称】 布地の模様付け方法

(57)【要約】

【課題】 簡単な操作で金属箔表面に光沢の差を出し、この光沢の差により模様を浮かび上がらせる。
【解決手段】 布地1.0の表面に金箔16等の金属箔を貼り付け、金箔16の表面に鋭利な突起物を当接させ、この突起物を布地1.0の目に沿って押圧しながら摺動させて金箔の表面に直線等の跡を付ける。線の跡は、まず互いに一定間隔で平行に金箔上の広い範囲に一次線20による模様を形成し、次にその一次線20が付けられた部分に所望の模様が切り抜かれた型を当て、この型の内側全体に、一次線20同士の間に、一次線20と平行に小刻まいとして二次線22を形成し、この二次線22によってさらに模様しても良い。模様を形成する。



【特許請求の範囲】

【請求項1】 布地の表面に金属箔を貼り付け、金属箔の表面に鋭利な突起物を当接させ、この突起物を布地の目に沿って押圧しながら摺動させて金属箔の表面に跡を付け、この跡によって模様を形成することを特徴とする布地の模様付け方法。

【請求項2】 上記金属箔の表面の跡は、互いに所定間隔で平行に金属箔上の所定範囲に付けられる一次線による模様を形成し、この一次線が付けられた部分に所望の模様の型を当て、この型により上記一次線同士の間に、この一次線と平行に二次線を形成し、この二次線によってさらに模様を形成することを特徴とする請求項1記載の布地の模様付け方法。

【発明の詳細な説明】

【0001】

【発明の属する技術分野】この発明は、帯や屏風等の布製品の表面に貼り付けられた金箔等の金属箔の表面に、模様を形成する布地の模様付け方法である。

【0002】

【従来の技術】従来、帯や屏風等に金箔等の金属箔で模様を形成する場合、金箔を所望の形に切り抜いたものを貼り付けたり、その表面に他の金属箔または紙、塗料等を設けて模様を形成していた。

【0003】

【発明が解決しようとする課題】上記従来の技術の場合、金箔の有無で模様を形成するもので、金箔の表面に模様を形成するものではなかった。このため金箔の模様は平面的なもので、金箔上に模様を形成したり、金箔等に立体感を出したりすることはできなかった。

【0004】この発明は、上記従来の技術の問題点に鑑みてなされたもので、簡単な工程で金属箔表面に光沢の差を出し、この光沢の差により模様を浮かび上がらせることができる布地の模様付け方法を提供することを目的とする。

【0005】

【課題を解決するための手段】この発明は、布地の表面に金属箔を貼り付け、金属箔の表面に鋭利な突起物を当接させ、この突起物を布地の目に沿って押圧しながら摺動させて金属箔の表面に直線等の跡を付け、この跡によって模様を形成する布地の模様付け方法である。そして、上記線の跡は、まず互いに一定間隔で平行に金属箔上の広い範囲に付けられる一次線による模様を形成し、次にその一次線が付けられた部分に所望の模様が切り抜かれた型を当て、この型の内側全体に、上記一次線同士の間に、一次線と平行に二次線を形成し、この二次線によってさらに模様を形成するものである。

【0006】

【発明の実施の形態】以下、この発明の実施の形態について、図面に基づいて説明する。図1～図3は、この発明の布地の模様付け方法を示したもので、帯や屏風等の

布製品の製造方法である。図1は布製品の材料となる平織の生地10を示したものである。生地10は、縦糸12と横糸14が互いに交差して形成されている。そして、生地10の表面に、箔下の下地塗りを施し、この下地塗りの表面に金属箔である金箔16が貼り付けられる。

【0007】次に図2に示すように金箔16の表面に、キリ18で横糸14に平行に、直線である一次線20を所定範囲内に均等に付ける。このとき、図1(B)に示すように一次線20は、横糸14と横糸14の間で縦糸が交差している部分aに入れる。そして、一次線20が均等に入れられた部分の表面に所望の模様が切り抜かれた型を当て、型の内側全体に、一次線20と一次線20との間に、横糸14に沿って二次線22を入れ、図3、図4に示すように模様が形成される。

【0008】この実施形態の布地の模様付け方法による模様は、金箔16の表面に形成された一次線20、二次線22により金箔16の表面にあたる光が乱反射され、金箔16の光沢が押さえられる。そして、一次線20だけが形成された部分より二次線22が二次線20の間に形成された部分は、より光沢がなく、二次線22で形成された模様は周囲から区別されて視認される。従って、図4に示すように、連続した模様を形成しても、金箔の反射率の相違による濃淡模様が形成され、立体的な金箔模様が可能となる。

【0009】この実施形態の布地の模様付け方法によれば、簡単に金箔16の表面に模様を形成することができ、従来よりも複雑で、見た目に美しい絵柄を形成することができる。そして二次線22が形成された部分と、一次線20だけの部分との光沢の強さの差により、二次線22によって形成された模様が周囲の一次線20だけの部分から立体的に浮き上がってみえる。二次線22は、模様の型どおりに型の内側に入れるだけなので、自由に模様をデザインして金箔上に二次線22による模様を形成することができる。

【0010】なお、この発明の布地の模様付け方法は上記実施形態に限定されるものではなく、一次線と二次線は、生地の適宜の糸間隔で形成可能なものであり、そのピッチを適宜変更しても良いものである。また用途は、帯や屏風以外のあらゆる布製品に使用することができる。一次線と二次線を付ける際に使用する道具はキリ以外でも良く、先端が鋭利のものならばよい。そして、金箔の表面に一次線のみで模様を形成しても良い。また、一次線と二次線の2段階の光沢の差ではなく、さらに三次線や四次線を設けて数段階の光沢の差を付けて模様を形成しても良い。さらに、金属箔は、金箔以外に、プラチナや銀、銅、アルミニウム、ニッケル、クロム、またはこれらの合金、その他任意の金属の箔を用いることができる。

【0011】

【発明の効果】この発明の布地の模様付け方法は、簡単な工程で、金属箔表面に光沢の差による立体感のある模様を形成することができる。

【図面の簡単な説明】

【図1】この発明の布地の模様付け方法の実施形態の平織の布地の正面図(A)と断面図(B)である。

【図2】この実施形態の布地の模様付け方法の一次線を形成している状態を示す正面図である。

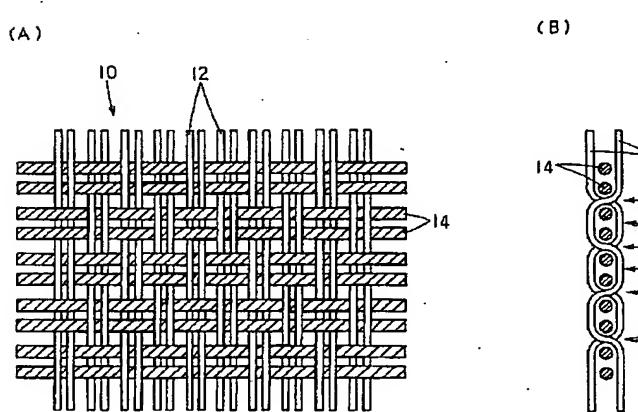
【図3】この実施形態の布地の模様付け方法の二次線が形成された正面図である。

【図4】この実施形態の布地の模様付け方法による模様の正面図である。

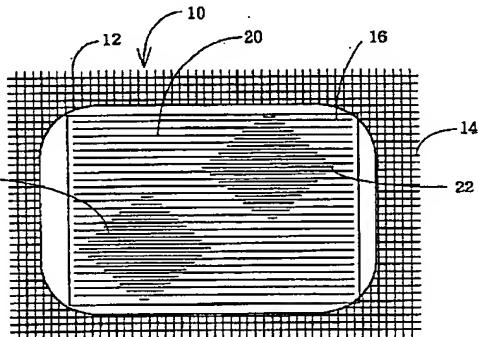
【符号の説明】

10	生地
12	縦糸
14	横糸
16	金箔
18	キリ
20	一次線
22	二次線

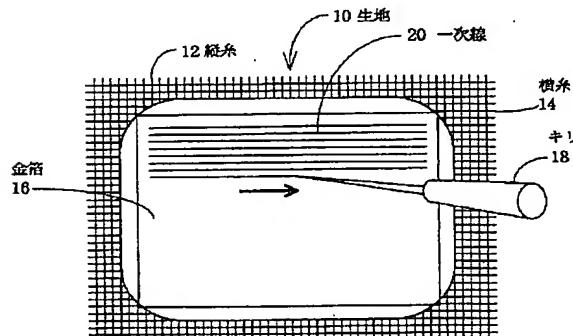
【図1】



【図3】



【図2】



【図4】

